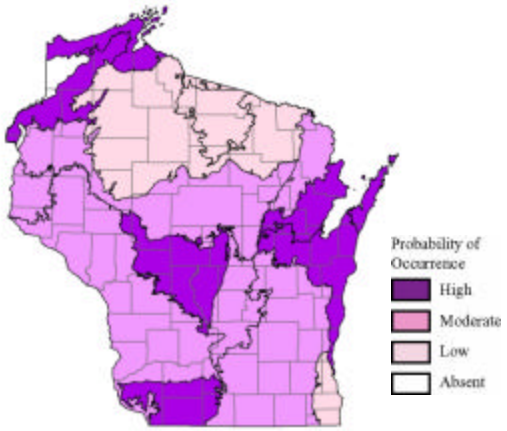
Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	4
State threats:	4
State population trend:	5
Global abundance:	4
Global distribution:	3
Global threats:	4
Global population trend:	2
Mean Risk Score:	3.7
Area of importance:	2

* Please see the Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries (Section 3.1.1) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations
Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape -community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Lake Michigan Coastal	Surrogate grasslands
Central Sand Plains	Dry prairie
Central Sand Plains	Dry-mesic prairie
Central Sand Plains	Oak barrens
Central Sand Plains	Pine barrens
Central Sand Plains	Sand prairie
Central Sand Plains	Surrogate grasslands
Northeast Sands	Bracken grassland
Northwest Sands	Pine barrens
Northwest Sands	Surrogate grasslands
Southeast Glacial Plains	Dry prairie
Southeast Glacial Plains	Dry-mesic prairie
Southeast Glacial Plains	Surrogate grasslands
Southwest Savanna	Dry prairie
Southwest Savanna	Dry-mesic prairie
Southwest Savanna	Mesic prairie
Southwest Savanna	Surrogate grasslands
Western Coulee and Ridges	Dry prairie
Western Coulee and Ridges	Dry-mesic prairie
Western Coulee and Ridges	Surrogate grasslands
Western Prairie	Surrogate grasslands

Threats and Issues

- The Upland Sandpiper is a shortgrass specialist, dependent on large (>80 acres) patches of idle, lightly grazed, or late-mowed grasslands that are short to moderate (5-35 cm) in height. This species has been negatively affected by habitat fragmentation, urban sprawl, agricultural intensification (including loss of pasture, increase in row crop acreage, and early and frequent havesting of alfalfa hay interferring with nesting), and woody succession (including tree planting in grassland landscapes). Activities that disturb grassland habitat during the breeding season are detrimental to this species. Note that while intensive agriculture and some military and recreation activities are

threats (e.g., extensive use of grasslands by wheeled and tracked vehicles), some are beneficial (e.g., frequent burning to suppress woody growth, conservation of large grassland blocks).

- Note that grazing is only a threat when grassland is overgrazed; light to moderate grazing is beneficial to this species.
- Upland Sandpipers are neotropical migrants that face threats from habitat conversion (agricuture is limiting habitat use) on wintering grounds (Argentina especially) and at migratory stopover habitats.
- Research is needed to determine if wind farm development poses a threat to this species.
- Agricultural pesticides may threaten this species, especially on the wintering grounds

Priority Conservation Actions

- Promote and conserve appropriate shortgrass grassland habitats on privately owned lands.
- Incorporate light to moderate grazing and late hay mowing schedules on both privately and publicly owned grasslands.
- This species benefits from 3-5 year burning regimes.
- Restoration of short-to moderate height (5-35 cm) native grasslands is beneficial. This species prefers large, open fields (>100 acres) and especially shortgrass habitats for brood-rearing and foraging.
- Need to control invasive plants such as yellow parsnip, crown vetch, leafy spurge and others on prairie and surrogate prairie grassland habitats.
- Continue agricultural set-aside programs that promote grasslands, especially programs that allow for permanent protection of shortgrass habitats and that permit light grazing. Discourage tree planting/succession in potentail or known breeding habitat.
- Advocate/support planning and zoning to prevent large, open agricultural landscapes from being converted to urban or suburban development.
- Educate and raise awareness regarding the values and heritage of grassland habitats and wildlife in Wisconsin.
- Use farm demonstration projects to increase knowledge of the possibility of managing farmland for the benefit of both wildlife and agricultural production.